

## NOT MAXWELL BUT BROOKS

## REVELATION IN THE TRUNK MYSTERY

A Letter is Received from Brooks's Father—The Prisoner Denies His Innocence and Requests the Letter—What His Defence Will Be.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A letter is published here to-day, dated Sunny Bank, Hyde, Cheshire, England, July 13, 1885, and signed "Samuel N. Brooks," in which the writer says that his son, H. M. Brooks, left home last January on a business trip to Ireland, and that no word had been received from him since. It has been learned, however, that he had the curate of an adjoining parish for a companion and that they had indulged in various extravagances, and that Brooks's name had got mixed up with the St. Louis trunk tragedy and had also got mixed with that of Dr. Maxwell. The letter shows great distress on the part of the writer, who makes an urgent appeal for information in regard to the person concerned in the murder. Part of this letter was shown to Maxwell and he recognized the signature as that of his father and desired possession of the letter. He said he would write to his father and tell him that he (Maxwell) was innocent of the murder of Praeler and that he had perfectly good defense. In the course of the conversation Maxwell, or as he is now pretty definitely identified as "Brooks," said that Praeler was troubled with insomnia and that he had prescribed chloroform for him on several occasions, and with benefit. Praeler, however, had heart disease. He said and intimated that he had either taken or given an overdose on this occasion with the fatal result. This will be Brooks's defense when his case comes to trial.

A late St. Louis despatch says: Maxwell published a card this afternoon denying that he has given any reporters any out-line or idea of his defense as published this morning and referred to in a previous despatch. He furthermore denies having acknowledged that his name is Brooks, and says no matter what is published he will not talk about his case or give any one any idea what his defense will be. The letter previously referred to and signed Samuel N. Brooks is genuine, however. It was received here by John D. Vinced, a high officer in Masonic order. Mr. Vinced has replied to it and is daily expecting another letter from the same person. Maxwell was placed in the sheriff's custody to-day and put in jail.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

## Mississippi State Democratic Convention—Governors Nominated.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 19.—The State Democratic convention met to-day. Gov. Lowery was re-nominated on the first ballot. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Cleveland's administration and expressing their confidence in his wisdom, integrity and statesmanship.

## Eloped With a Florist's Daughter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Richard D. Merritt, foreman for a rich florist named Hodgson, in Newport, eloped Tuesday night with his employer's daughter and came to New York on the Fall River boat. The father telegraphed the police, and the young couple were arrested on their arrival. The girl claims to be 22 years old, and that her father cannot legally interfere.

## Will Review the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major William M. Graham, 4th Artillery, will visit the camp of the volunteer militia of the state of Maine at Augusta during the four days, commencing Aug. 25, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment.

## Rosenfeld Released from Jail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Sidney Rosenfeld, who has been locked up in the Ludlow street jail for five weeks past in default of \$750 fine for producing the "Mikado" at the Union Square theatre in defiance of an order of the United States court, was to-day released when his wife paid the fine money, having been raised by Rosenfeld's professional friends.

## Cars Collide Killing Four Men.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Aug. 19.—This afternoon while cars were ascending and descending the inclined railroad at the Cabin creek road mines, a short distance above the city, the loaded cars broke loose and collided with a car in which were Layton Oakford, president of the road, Thomas Peacock, Amos Mitchell, Joseph Hall and a man named Thomas, killing the four first named and seriously wounding Thomas. The Cabin creek road is seven miles long and is used for the transportation of coal from the mines to the Chesapeake and Ohio track.

## Two Children Killed by Lightning.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 19.—A Greenville special says: Two children of Walter Sears, aged three and five years, were killed by lightning at Willimantic during a shower this afternoon. They were sitting on a lounge, their mother sitting near with another child in her arms. The bolt entered by the chimney, crossed the room, killing the children instantly and knocked the mother senseless. She was unconscious for some time. The child in her arms escaped unhurt.

## Invitation to Prof. Tyndall.

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At the afternoon session of the Chautauque campmeeting a letter was read from Rev. Dr. John M. Gibson of London, Eng., suggesting that Professor Tyndall be invited to lecture on the Chautauque platform and Chancellor Vincent announced that Dr. Gibson would be authorized to ask him to visit America and lecture at Chautauque next year.

## A Boston Divine in Trouble.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Rev. W. W. Downs, pastor of Bowdoin square Baptist church, who is married and has a family of eight children, has been arrested on a charge of holding improper relations with Mrs. Annie Taber, a married member of his flock. Mrs. Taber denies the existence of improper relations between herself and her minister. Downs has a large and fashionable congregation, and the affair has created a great scandal. Mrs. Taber is 25 years old and very pretty.

## A Protective Tariff for England.

[From the Troy Times.]

Senator Edmunds passed through Troy last evening on his way to his home in Burlington, having returned on the Auraria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. The Senator says he enjoyed his trip through England and Scotland, and appears to be in better health than usual. He found business greatly depressed in England, caused principally by over-production, and he thinks a protective tariff will be adopted there to prevent the starvation or emigration of the workmen.

## WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

## Minister Phelps's Remains Sent to New York.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Minister Phelps's remains were sent to New York by steamer, leaving Aspinwall last night. He died recently at Lima, Peru, as has been reported.

## Small Pox in Montreal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State department to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a communication from the Governor of Michigan, saying that small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent at Montreal. The governor suggests that measures be taken immediately to prevent its introduction into the United States.

## New Customs Order for Burlington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has notified the collector of customs at Burlington, Vt., that the domestic merchandise which has been transported over any portion of a route through Canadian territory by Canadian vessels is to be treated as reimportation into the United States as an ordinary importation, subject to entry and the production of the proofs required by article 323, etc., of the regulations for free entry of domestic production exported and returned in the same condition.

## Manufacturers on Revising the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Over 200 replies have been received at the treasury department to the circular letter calling for expressions of opinion from manufacturers and importers on the subject of the tariff revision. As a rule the contributions have contained more complaint of the ad valorem system than suggestions for its improvement.

## PROBABLY WAS MURDERED.

## Sudden Disappearance of Lieut. Remey of the United States Navy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A Washington despatch says: The sudden disappearance of Lieut. L. T. Remey, United States navy, continues to be the topic in naval circles. Information was received here this morning that he was probably foully dealt with. At Norfolk on the night of his disappearance he entertained ladies of the Leland Opera company and was afterwards seen treating some men in restaurants and displaying a large roll of money. It is believed he was murdered in one of the dives in that city and the body concealed under ground. A case was cited to the authorities where three decomposed bodies were found under a dive by Norfolk police. One of the bodies was that of a farmer and the other two were United States marines. A general investigation of under ground dives will be suggested.

## Cholera on Board a Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—This afternoon the Norwegian bark, Jorsulfar, bound from Acapulco to Bush Columbia, put into this port with Panama yellow fever on board. One sailor died of the fever on the trip up and several others are down with the disease. The vessel has been quarantined and officers are now investigating the disease.

## Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

WILKESBARE, Aug. 18.—The coroner's inquest touching the death of the twelve miners suffocated by gas Tuesday last in the west end colliery at Mocanagna, was concluded this afternoon. The verdict of the jury was that Christian Conrad, the mine boss, was guilty of criminal negligence in allowing the men to enter the mine when the fan was not working.

## Must be Vaccinated or Discharged.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—At a meeting of shoe and boot manufacturers this afternoon the spread of small-pox was discussed and a resolution passed that every man in their employ must be vaccinated as well as every member of his family or be discharged. Speakers strongly condemned the reckless inactivity of the health department. Twenty-two houses were placed to-day, twelve being for new cases.

## JAY GOULD ATTACKED.

## An Endeavor to be Made in the Courts to Reduce Telegraph Rates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Commercial Advertiser says the whirlwind of time has brought Jay Gould and Edward Stokes into bitter antagonism. In Stokes's troubles with the Erie railroad under the Fisk-Gould regime in relation to his oil contracts Gould was always understood to be his friend. At court, now, as president of the United Lines Telegraph company, Stokes will attack his old friend in the western Union stronghold. It is generally understood that the Carnegie millionaire, Mackay, is the capitalist in the new telegraph company and as far as financial rumors go he is certainly the most formidable opponent Gould has ever encountered. It is understood that Mackay is thoroughly enlisted in the fight and will wage a bitter war for cheaper telegraph rates.

## TRAMPS CATCH A TARTAR.

## They Enter a Farmer's House and Meet With a Hot Reception.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 18.—The residence of Noah Lockabill, on a farm near Brown's Valley, was entered by tramps on Sunday. Lockabill was awakened by the noise, sprang from his bed, and closed with one in the room. The burglar was reinforced by two others. Mr. Lockabill is a powerful man, and flung the captured burglar against the two others in such a manner as to bring the three to the floor. Then he went to a closet with a club. His wife brought a clothes line, and together they bound the tramps, sat down and waited for them to recover. When the tramps regained consciousness, Mr. Lockabill asked them which they preferred—to be taken to Crawfordsville and placed in jail, where they stood a chance of several years in the penitentiary, or be let out at a time and receive such a whipping as he would administer. They chose the latter. The farmer took them out, tied them to a gate post and administered one hundred lashes to each tramp with a large rawhide whip. Each stroke raised a huge welt on the back of the tramp, and when the operation was completed a pool of blood could be seen where they stood.

## WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

## Government Troops Defeated by Rebel Forces at Santa.

LIMA, Aug. 18.—On the 15th inst. government troops occupying Santa, consisting of 350 infantry and 100 cavalry, were surprised by the rebel forces, numbering from 1800 to 2000 men, said to be under command of Gen. Caceres or Col. Bermudez. The battle lasted five hours. When the government troops had exhausted their ammunition and their guns had been disabled, a bayonet charge was attempted, but without success and they retreated in confusion. Lieut. Col. Bustamante seeing that all was lost shot himself. The losses on both sides were considerable. Two hundred fugitives of the government forces have arrived at Lima.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

## ONE OF LONDON'S MANY SCANDALS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Threatened with a Libel Suit—Mr. Pearce Asked to Resign His Seat on the Royal Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Pearce scandal will probably result in an action for libel against the Pall Mall Gazette. After the first publication of the news, Mr. Pearce went to the Pall Mall office and said: "I am a ruined man. Two hours ago I could lift up my head in this city, I cannot now." It is understood that Mr. Pearce offers to settle an annuity on the girl. He promises not to attend any meeting of the royal commission on the depression of trade if the matter is allowed to drop, but the Pall Mall Gazette threatened to expose him unless he resigned his seat on the commission at once. Mr. Pearce replied with a threat of prosecution for libel if any further reference to the subject was made. Mr. Pearce is said to have kept this girl in a lunatic asylum. She is twenty-five years old. Her father, Mr. Francis, holds a high position in the customs office at Glasgow. During the recent dynamite scare he was chief of the staff of examining officers for the Clyde.

## Believed to be Oliver Pain.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.—A man, apparently a Catholic priest, who recently arrived here from Cochin, China, was arrested on suspicion of being a Russian spy. It is now believed that he is Oliver Pain, although he denies it. Before his arrest he had visited the principal towns in southern India.

## THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

## Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, Denies the Scope of the Institution.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In conversation about the new Gordon memorial, Lord Tennyson said to a correspondent: "As a commencement the available funds amount to £22,000, of which £18,000 were derived from the Mansion house fund. The annual cost of each boy is estimated at £22. This figure is somewhat higher than the average estimate for boys in industrial schools, and will, therefore, give a larger margin for educational expenses. The boys will enter at ages varying from fourteen to sixteen, and will remain till they reach eighteen. They will be elected by the committee and not by subscribers, the only conditions essential to any candidate's eligibility being freedom from any physical infirmity, such as would disqualify him for an active career, genuine poverty and destitution, and proof that he has not been convicted of crime. Besides the military training and discipline to which the whole school will be subject, instruction will be given in different trades, etc., so that when a boy leaves the institution he may enter at any of several lines of life for which his training has qualified him, free option being left to him in this respect.

## Triple Alliance of Foreign Countries.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A high official of the foreign office said to-day that the reports of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and China are untrue, but that England, China and Japan have agreed to a treaty of friendship and commerce to be pursued by each power in the event of a war between England and Russia.

## Chinese Preparing to Attack the French.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Letters from Tonquin say that the treaty of Tien-Tsin is dead, so far as the evacuation of the country by the Chinese is concerned. Troops have refused to return to China or disarm and are forming a strong army of irregulars and preparing to attack the French.

## ROCHEFORT'S THREATS.

## The British Embassy at Paris to be Blown up and the Ambassador Murdered.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In connection with the anarchist threats against the British embassy here, growing out of Henri Rochefort's incendiary articles concerning the death of Oliver Pain, it had been proposed to hold a demonstration in front of the embassy yesterday, but the leaders of the movement, overruled by the precautions taken by the police, refrained from assembling. The wildest projects of revenge are said to have been mooted at a council of anarchists held last night. One was to blow up the embassy with dynamite. Another was to murder the ambassador by a hand grenade against his carriage. The French government telegraphed to the British foreign office, giving the strongest assurances that the embassy would be protected and the persons and property of Lord Lyons and his suite kept sacredly from injury, insult or annoyance.

Little notice is taken in London of the threatened attack on the British embassy in Paris, which is now guarded by the police. The English are accustomed to find amusement in Rochefort's threats. The latter writes that Lord Lyons must leave his old skin in payment for Oliver Pain's murder. The confirmation of the statement that Pain has been arrested as a Russian spy in India is awaited with great interest.

## NOT SO PEACEFUL AS REPORTED.

## A Series of Agrarian Outrages Credited to Irreconcilables of the National Party—Rochefort's Threats—The Dilke Scandal Settled.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Special despatches received from Ireland during the past two days tend to contradict the rose-colored view of Lord Carnarvon's tour of the country which is furnished by the general press despatches. The latter convey the idea that the new viceroyship is a highly successful and almost a triumphal progress; that he is greeted everywhere by multitudes of people who, if not very enthusiastic, are at least orderly and respectful, and that the solid citizens of each town present him with loyal addresses, to all of which he makes complimentary and conciliatory replies. It is true that the earl and countess have thus far made their journey without molestation, despite the absence of a police escort, such as Earl Spencer always had, whenever he stirred abroad. But it is also true that there has been a succession of more or less serious agrarian outrages, commencing almost exactly in time and place with the viceroy's itinerary. The experts at Dublin castle do not believe that these coincidences are accidental. They have a theory that these outrages are ordered by some central body, and timed so that they will be reported alongside of the accounts of Lord Carnarvon's progress. They are the experts believe, planned by the irreconcilables of the national party for the purpose of destroying the viceroy's growing popularity by compelling him to resort to stern measures of repression. It is difficult to see what is to be gained, either now or hereafter, by such suicidal tactics; but the castle officials explain them by saying that, without agitation, fair or foul, the lucrative occupation of many an Irish demagogue would be gone. They say also that there are many nationalists

whose aim is precisely similar to that of the nihilists, namely to destroy everything and bring about a condition of anarchy, in which life will be made unsafe and property valueless. This, they hope, will drive the landlords and their agents from Ireland, leaving the lands to be seized upon and parcelled among those who remain upon the ground.

## THE SIR CHARLES DILKE AFFAIR.

## Settled Until the Divorce Case is Heard—Liberal Resolutions of Confidence.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Dilke affair is settled, until the divorce case is heard, by the action of the Chelsea Liberal committee last night. One hundred and fifty members were present. The resolutions of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke were warmly received. Nobody spoke more than a few minutes. A telegram expressing confidence and support was sent to Sir Charles Dilke, at Mr. Chamberlain's house at Birmingham. This action was a forgone conclusion. Sir Charles Dilke has been too good a servant to the Liberal cause to be dismissed on charges circulated chiefly by his political enemies. The petition in the divorce suit contains full details with the names, places and times of the alleged meetings between the respondent and co-respondent. It is stated that Mr. Crawford is determined to bring it into court, but the contrary is more probable.

## Will Favor His Tenants.

LIMERICK, Aug. 19.—The Earl of Devon has finally made an offer to ten of his tenants to grant their demand for a reduction of thirty per cent in rents. The tenants will decide to-morrow whether to pay or to resist. A defense fund is being raised and much excitement prevails.

## The Big Ship "Frederick Billings."

A Camden, Me., correspondent of the Boston Journal describes the second largest ship ever built in the United States, the "Frederick Billings," of which mention was made in our telegraphic despatches of yesterday, as follows: She is built for Carleton, Norwood & Co. and is the second largest ship ever built in the United States and the only four masted ship. Her name is the Frederick Billings, in honor of one of the owners in New York connected with the Northern Pacific railroad. Her tonnage is 3235 and, considering the difference of the new measurement, but a trifle smaller than the Great Republic. She is square rigged on the fore, main and mizzenmasts and her spunkermast, sails and rigging are of the latest and best. The length of the ship is 291 feet, and from the deck to main truck it is 181 feet. It will give a better idea of her huge proportions to say that her masts will extend 70 feet above the Brooklyn bridge, and three of the four sections of the masts will have to be lowered in order to pass under that structure. The main sticks of the masts are 30 feet long, made of solid Oregon pine. The length of the fore and main yards is 150 feet each and she will spread 1200 yards of canvas. The oak frame of the ship came from Virginia and her hard pine planks from South Carolina. Her anchors were made in town at the Camden anchor works, and number five as follows: One full patent Notman anchor, 240 pounds; one wooden stick anchor, 200 pounds; one stream, 1800 pounds; one kedge, 700 pounds, and one spare anchor 400. Her chains measure 180 fathoms and weigh 25 tons. She will go into the water with copper bottom. It is not known who will command her, but the captain's interest not having yet been sold. The total cost will be about \$150,000, and she is built and finished throughout in a substantial and first-class manner. The firm of Carleton, Norwood & Co., the principal owners, is without doubt the largest firm of ship builders and ship owners in this country. They were established in 1840, and during the past 45 years have built 54 vessels, and remarkable to say, all of them have been built by the same master workman, John Pascal, although on this last ship he is assisted by his son, Chester L. Pascal. The 54 vessels are as follows: Eleven schooners, 11 brigs, 18 barques and 14 ships, three of the ships being over 3000 tons. About one-half of the vessels is now about in all parts of the world and the controlling interest owned by Carleton, Norwood & Co. It will be a general holiday to see the ship go off. The proprietor of the Carleton House has been engaged to furnish dinner for a Bangor excursion of 250.

## An Ex-Confederate's Tribute.

At the Grant memorial service in St. Johnsbury, Judge Rector of Austin, Texas, who, he claimed to be in town, was introduced as representing the South, and as a Confederate soldier, and was greeted with applause. On a great National occasion like this, said Judge Rector, it seems to me proper for one born and reared in the South and educated in a New England college to join with you in honoring the life and virtues of Gen. Grant. Modern civilization does not crown or sanctify the achievements of an Alexander, Caesar or Bonaparte. Success must come to this age in garments of justice, or it will have none of it. Judge Rector truly said, at the time of the war the Southern soldiers believed in secession. While to-day the South weeps for the great hero, yet if she had said at the close of the war twenty years ago, "I believe slavery wrong, and that the war was wrong," we should have been false, and you would not have believed us. Now, after the hillocks where your friends and our friends sleep have grown green, we can and do say that slavery was a blight and that we are glad it has gone, and you can believe us. Our interests are all linked in with this great and glorious country of ours. The flag for which your fathers and ours fought in the Revolution, is yours and ours, and we will stand by your side to defend it. I had applause. The speaker closed by alluding to Gen. Grant as a typical American, one who fought his way upwards till he became the landmark of his country's genius—a grand example to the youth of the land.

## Morgan Horses.

The venerable Moses E. Cheney, now 73 years old and still young enough to take thirty mile walks for the fun of it, expresses himself in the Woodstock Standard as follows on the subject of horses:

From forty to eighty years ago the Morgan horse was very popular in Vermont, as "The Horse of All Work." Since then as many of the leading horsemen of the State have preferred taller and looser made animals; and recently some very enterprising men have returned to the Morgan and are breeding, not exactly the old-fashioned favorite, though a lineal descendant, but a sporting Morgan. These are beautiful horses, and Vermont is fast increasing its number of them, many of which, if sold young enough may prove remunerative. But we have men, and are likely to have them, who have great faith in the ancient Morgan, with his broad head and full eyes; broad loin and strong limbs, who, if his speed be not equal to that of some others, can continue it long enough to make it even and more to.

A majority of our sturdy farmers hesitate to pay the high prices required for trotting stallion services, and will patronize such as accommodate the purse; hence we may reasonably look for the sale of more of the old style Morgans for a long time to come.



From Hon. Hiram Harlow, Windsor, Vt., July 19, 1885.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: I have used your CELERY COMPOUND in my family several months past with excellent effect, and it gives me pleasure to state that I think it can be recommended as doing all that you claim for it. In fact my acquaintance with you as an apothecary for many years has given me such confidence in your judgment, that I have no hesitation in recommending your medicine to my family.

Respectfully yours, HIRAM HARLOW.

From Hon. W. H. H.ingham, Montpelier, Vt., January 4, 1875.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: I wish to certify to the beneficial effects of "Celery Compound." I used a bottle last summer, and it worked like a charm, and I have another bottle at my command, for use this winter, if needed. I can cheerfully say it fills the bill, and its effect is all that you recommend.

Truly yours, W. H. H. BINGHAM.

From Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Pathological Anatomy, Dartmouth College, Windsor, May 18, 1879.

From an acquaintance of nearly 20 years with Mr. M. K. Paine, as an apothecary, druggist and pharmacist, I am able to speak in the strongest terms of commendation of his great skill in the departments above mentioned; as also of the scrupulous care with which he compounds his preparations from materials of known purity.

EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D.

From A. C. BEAN, Esq., Road Master, Central Vt. Railroad, WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., April 25, 1885.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been a great sufferer from Stomach and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and Constipation. My back pained me so much at night that I got very little rest. I employed the best physicians with very little or no benefit, when a friend who had used it recommended your CELERY COMPOUND. I procured a bottle and that first bottle did more benefit to me than the one hundred and fifty dollars worth of other medicine and medical advice that I had had for the past year. Before I began to take CELERY COMPOUND it seemed as though everything ailed me. Now I can say nothing ails me. I shall recommend CELERY COMPOUND to all my friends and acquaintances.

Truly yours, A. C. BEAN.

From Hon. Wendell P. Rice, Superintendent of Vermont State Prison, WINDSOR, Vt., May 5, 1883.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in writing a line in praise of your valuable Celery Compound. I have tried a number of bottles, and believe it to be all that you recommend it. Hoping that you will meet with success in your efforts to furnish the public with a good and safe medicine. I remain, Very truly yours, WENDELL P. RICE.

From the well-known Showman, GEORGE M. CLARK, Esq., of Clark & White's Minstrels, RICHMOND, Vt., May 18, 1883.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: I want to give a little advice to my friends in the public, who have for many years given me so cordial a welcome when I have appeared before them. For years my health has been breaking down, and two years ago I had to give up that I was sick. My blood was completely poisoned by the long use of powerful purgatives on the face, neck, and hands, and that, united with my over-exhausted nervous system produced Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and a bad case of Nervous Prostration. Added to that the physicians were obliged to give me great quantities of morphia to control my constant pain. About a year ago I gave up that I should never be able to amuse, and every body, when I began taking CELERY COMPOUND and what a change was there! Nerves calmed, dyspepsia vanished, constipation cured, kidneys in normal condition, good sleep came back, and best of all I was enabled to do again with quietude and have my blood purified. In view of these facts my advice to all similarly afflicted is—take CELERY COMPOUND. Hoping you will take these few words of advice as kindly as you have always received my sincere appreciation, I am, Yours in harmony, GEO. M. CLARK.

From C. M. Colburn, Esq., the well-known commercial traveller for the enterprising house of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., BURLINGTON, Vt., March 17, 1883.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: After a thorough trial of your "Celery Compound" in my family I would say I consider it a valuable preparation, particularly as a nerve tonic. My wife for several years has been a sufferer from a diseased nervous system. My wife had been suffering from a severe bilious attack, attended with much nervous prostration, and the use of CELERY COMPOUND completely relieved her, and she has been better since using it than for several years before. Keep right on making the compound, which I am glad to say will want it. Send those who doubt this statement to me, I will say a good word for your medicine every time. Yours truly, WM. BRISMAID.

From Colonel A. G. Hatch, Postmaster at Windsor Vt., for twenty-one years, CHICAGO, Ill., July 11, 1883.

Colonel M. K. Paine—Dear Sir: For several years I have suffered from dyspepsia and neuralgia, especially acute facial neuralgia, accompanied with neuralgic headache. About a year since I began taking your CELERY COMPOUND with a result which I am glad to give for the benefit of others. The first bottle helped me greatly, and long use has resulted in complete relief. I now have good digestion, sound sleep, and am no longer troubled by neuralgia. Hoping CELERY COMPOUND will be a benefit to you as it has been to me, I am, Yours truly, A. G. HATCH.

PLYMOUTH UNION, Vt., Jan. 9, 1885.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir: I would like to thank you for the good your Celery Compound has done my wife. Last spring she had a severe attack of dyspepsia and tried various remedies, gaining but little relief through the summer. This fall on the recommendation of C. M. Colburn, I commenced to try Celery Compound, and I found that it was really a tonic, and it has been a great benefit to her. I would advise to those who are suffering from dyspepsia to give Celery Compound a trial, and I am sure they will not regret it. Very truly yours, M. E. SPRAGUE.

WINDSOR, Vt., October 3, 1881.

COL. M. K. PAINE—Dear Sir:

Last fall I was completely used up with Rheumatism. I used two bottles of your CELERY COMPOUND mixing with each bottle 1/4 ounce of Iodide of Potassium as you direct in such cases, the result was satisfactory. It cured me and enabled me to attend to my business as usual. I think you deal very squarely with the public in the price of the compound, and I am glad to see that you use in making the compound such ingredients as are of the best quality. Hoping you may have the success you deserve in an extensive sale of your medicine, I am, Yours truly, J. S. FAIRMAN.

From General W. W. Grout, Member of Congress from the Second District of Vermont, BARTON, Vt., September 25, 1884.

Colonel M. K. Paine: Sir—I am glad to say of your Celery Compound that I have used it and find it a valuable aid to digestion. I also think it has a very pleasant effect upon the nervous system, and it ought to be a very popular medicine.

Prepared by M. K. PAINE. Windsor, Vt., U. S. A.

A Practical Apothecary who has been actively engaged in the preparation of medicines since March 16, 1849.

Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. A. G. FISHER, General Western Agent, 51 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## THE CITY'S HEALTH.

## The Health Officer's Report of Vital Statistics for July, 1885—Population, 13,450.

## MARRIAGES.

Color, Nativity, Country.

Total, 10 United States, 4 Canada, 5 England.

## BIRTHS.

Color, Sex, Nativity, Country.

Total, 10 United States, 4 Canada, 5 England.

## DEATHS.

Color, Sex, Nativity, Country.

Total, 10 United States, 4 Canada, 5 England.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Acute Nephritis, 1 Heart disease, 1

Cancer, 1 Measles, 1